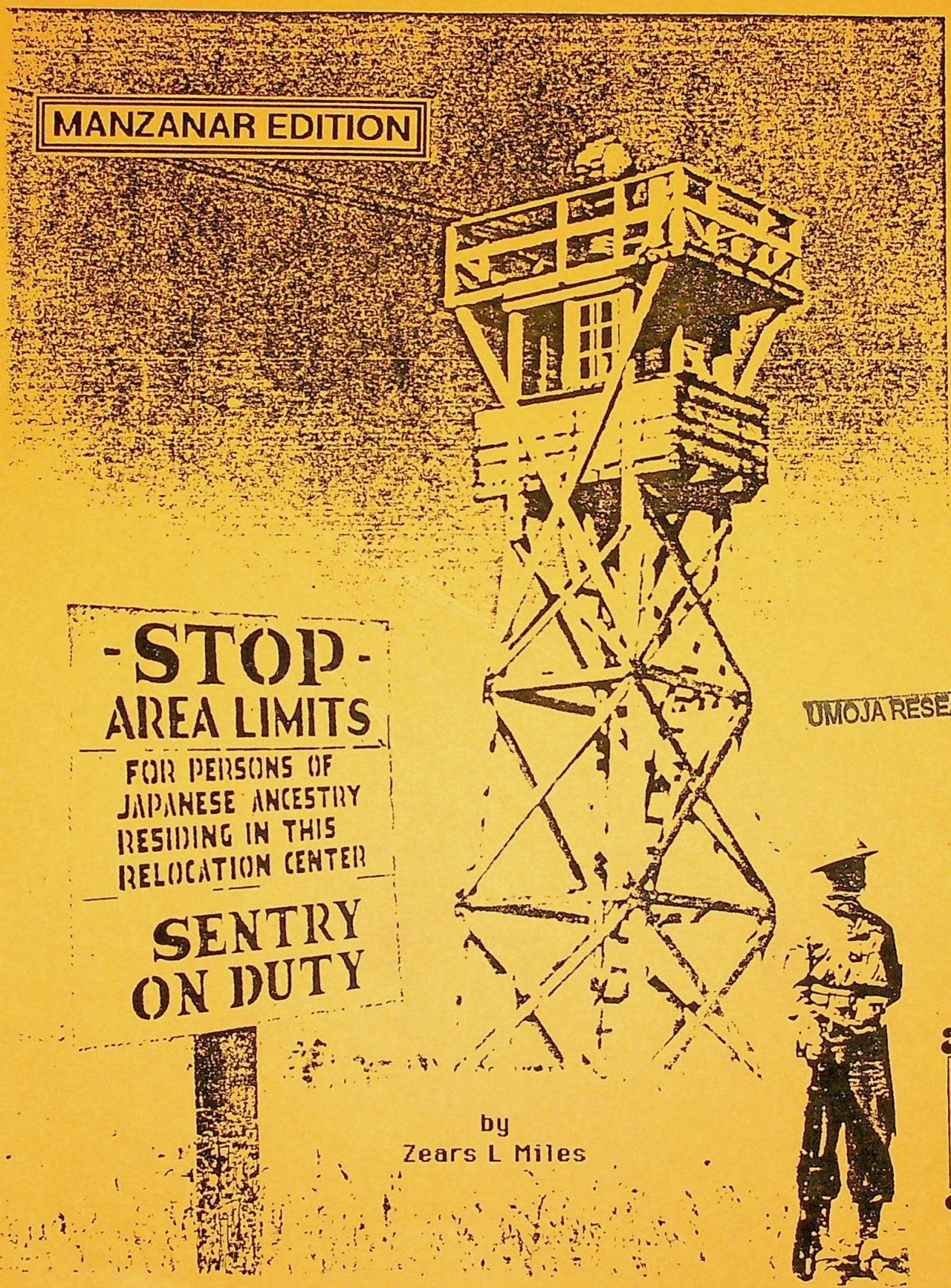
The Genocide Weekly

The Crimes of Racism (White Supermacy) Against Peoples of Color.

May 5, 1991 — Gardena, CA

MANZANAR EDITION



UMOJA RESEARCH

by
Zears L Miles

The Chief Scribe

THE AMERICAN JAPANESE PROBLEM

A STUDY OF
THE RACIAL RELATIONS OF THE EAST
AND THE WEST

BY

SIDNEY L. GULICK, M.A., D.D.

PROFESSOR IN DOSHISHA UNIVERSITY AND LECTURER IN THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO, JAPAN

AUTHOR OF "THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD," "JAPANESE EVOLUTION PSYCHIC AND SOCIAL," "THE WHITE PERIL IN THE FAR EAST," "SHINSHINKWABON (IN JAPANESE)," ETC.

ILLUSTRATED

UMOJA RESEARCH

NEW YORK
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
1914

I'm for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska, and Hawaii now and putting them in concentration camps. . . . Damn them! Let's get rid of them now!

Congressman John Rankin,
Congressional Record, Feb. 19, 1942.

No charges were ever filed against these persons, and no guilt was ever attributed to them. . . . Evacuation swept into guarded camps orphans, foster children in white homes, Japanese married to Caucasians, the offspring of such marriages, persons who were unaware of their Japanese ancestry, and American citizens "with as little as one-sixteenth Japanese blood.

Morton Grodzins, *Americans Betrayed*

100,000 Japs Now Cleared From Coast

Almost 100,000 Japanese have already been moved from their West Coast homes and farms, or are under orders to be moved, the Wartime Civil Control Administration reported here yesterday.

WCCA officials said 94,330 are now in assembly or relocation centers, 2342 are being moved, and 3035 have received orders to evacuate within the next 10 days.

San Francisco Chronicle, May 20, 1942.

Poll Indicates Californians Seek To Eject All Japs

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6 (U.P.) —By a 14 to 1 ratio, Southern Californians in a poll conducted by the Los Angeles Times, today favored deportation of all Japanese from the United States and a ban upon further Nipponese immigration.

Yuma Sun and Sentinel, Dec. 6, 1943

The Japanese race is an enemy race. . . .

Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commander
Western Defense Command

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California

May 3, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence southerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street to East Third Street; thence northwesterly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence northerly on Main Street to First Street; thence northwesterly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northeasterly on Figueroa Street to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
   (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
   (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
   (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
   (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
   (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army

We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. It's a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown men. They came into this valley to work, and they stayed to take over.

Austin Anson, Managing Secretary, Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association of Central California, quoted in *The Saturday Evening Post*, May 9, 1942.

The Japanese race is an enemy race. . .

Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commander, Western Defense Command & 4th U.S. Army.

UMOJA RESEARCH

I'm for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska, and Hawaii now and putting them in concentration camps. . . . Damn them! Let's get rid of them now!

Congressman John Rankin,
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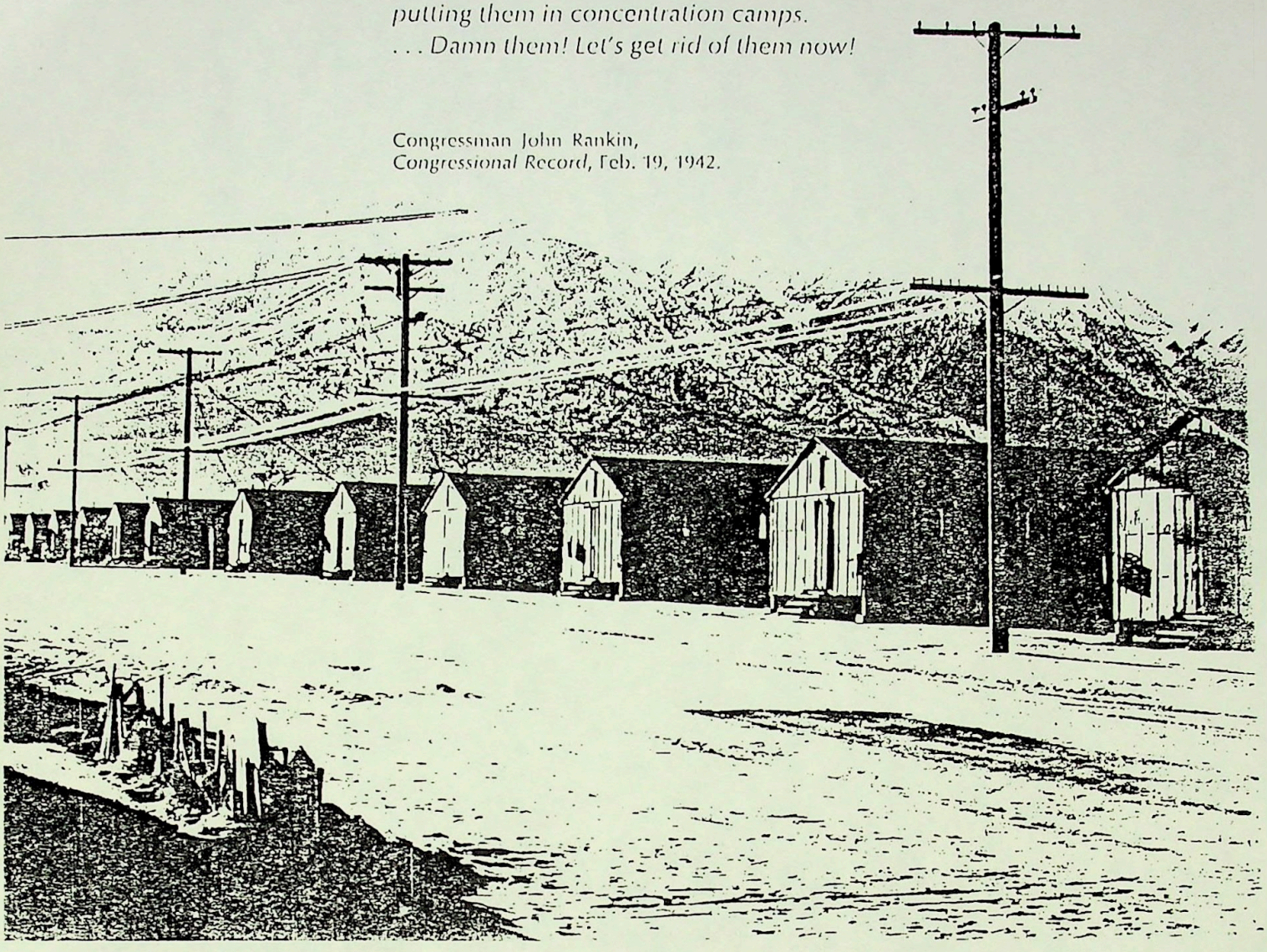
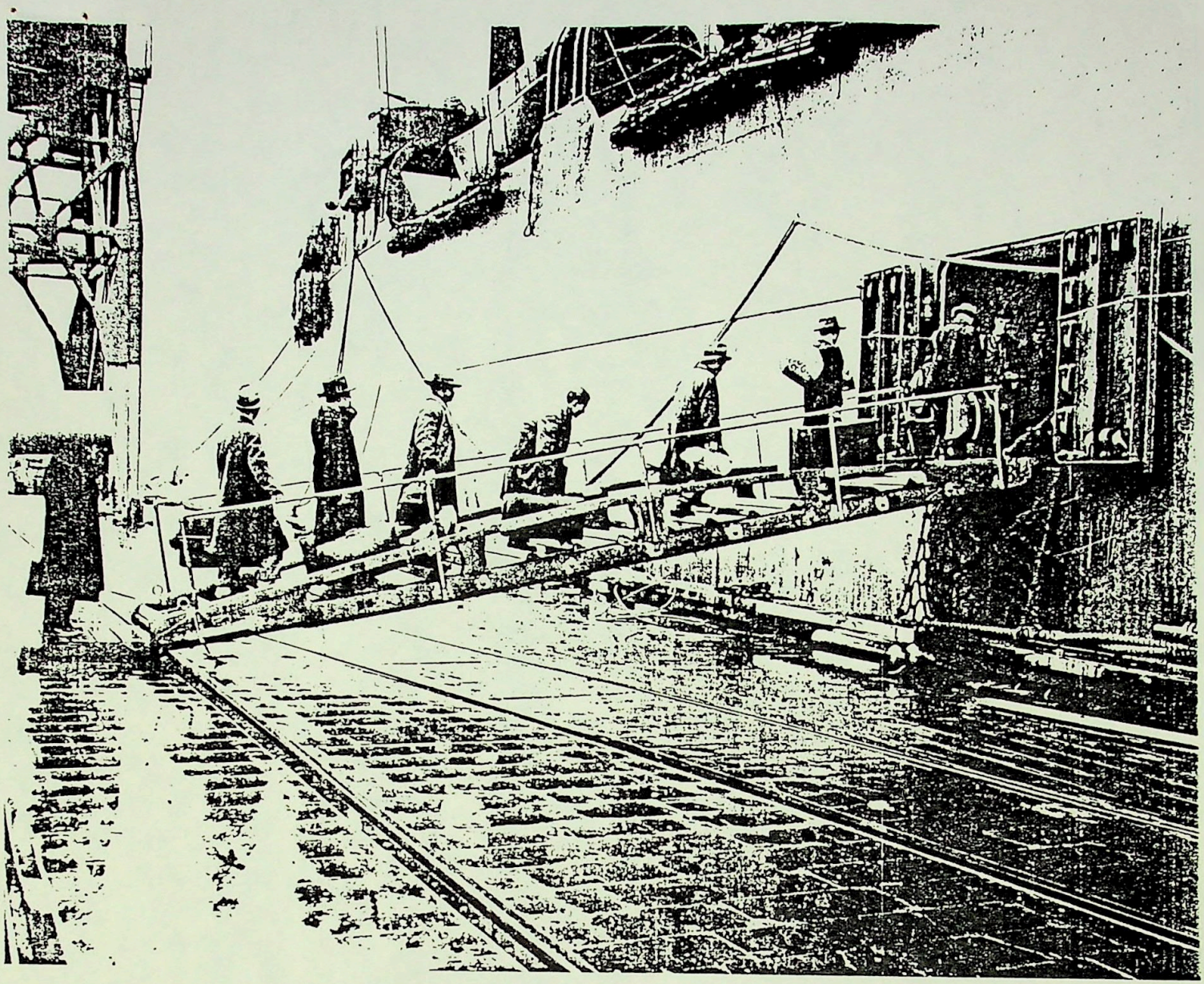


Herd 'em up, pack 'em off and give them the inside room of the badlands. Let 'em be pinched, hurt, hungry and dead up against it.

Henry McLemore,
San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 29, 1942.



I am an American citizen. . . . I have never been outside of the United States, and I don't know Japan or what Japan stands for. . . . Put me down as disloyal if you will, but I'm going where I won't have to live on the wrong side of the tracks just because my face is yellow. I will find my future in the Orient.

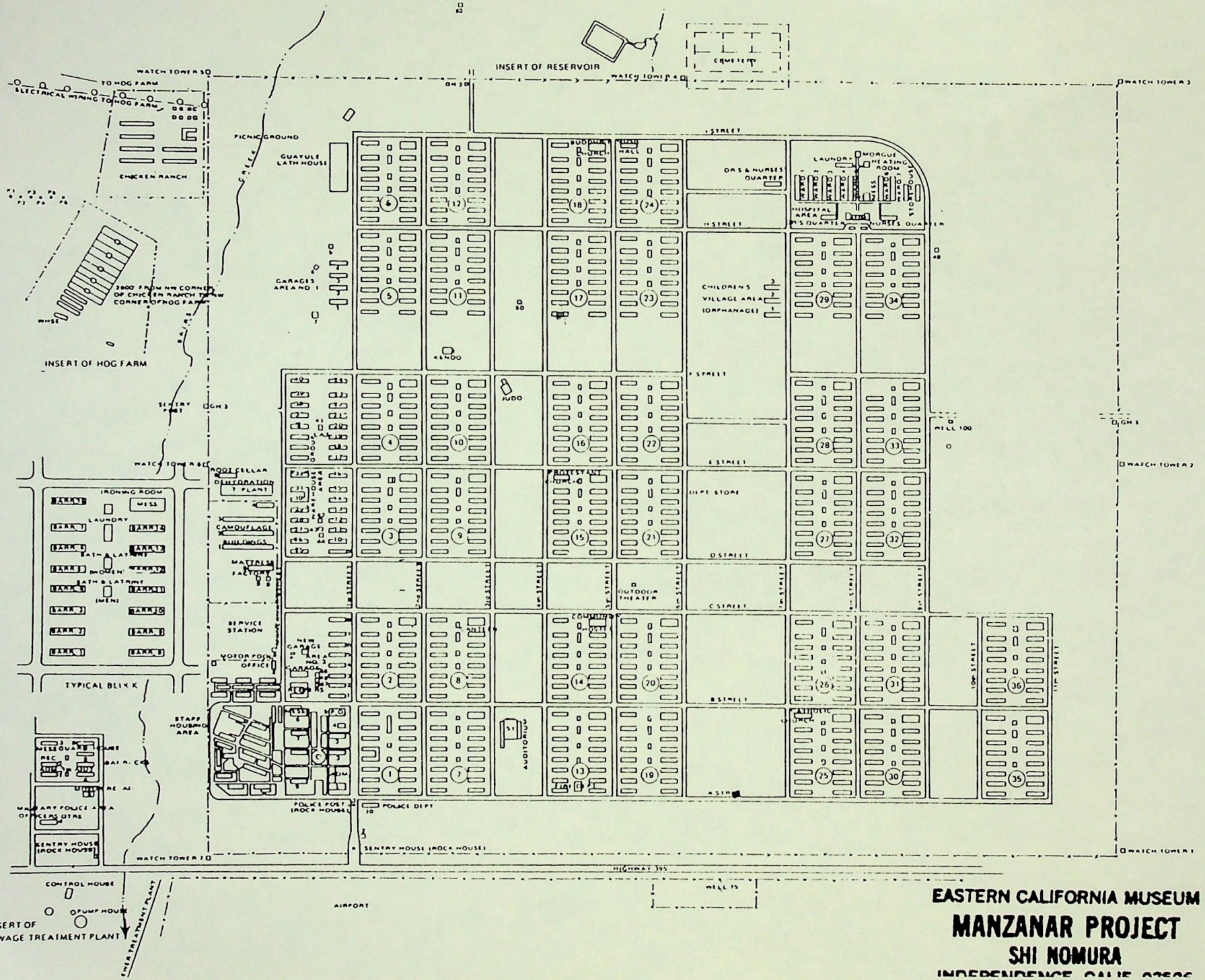
An evacuee, quoted in Carey McWilliams, *Prejudice*.

1500 Repatriates En Route to Japan

About 1500 Japanese repatriates, most of them American-born, were aboard ship en route to Japan last night after release from U.S. internment camps.

Frank J. Hennessy, United States Attorney here, was so notified yesterday by Washington, which added that 428 of the total were from the Tule Lake camp. The rest are from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. Many of the repatriates had renounced United States citizenship.

San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 18, 1945.



EASTERN CALIFORNIA MUSEUM

MANZANAR PROJECT

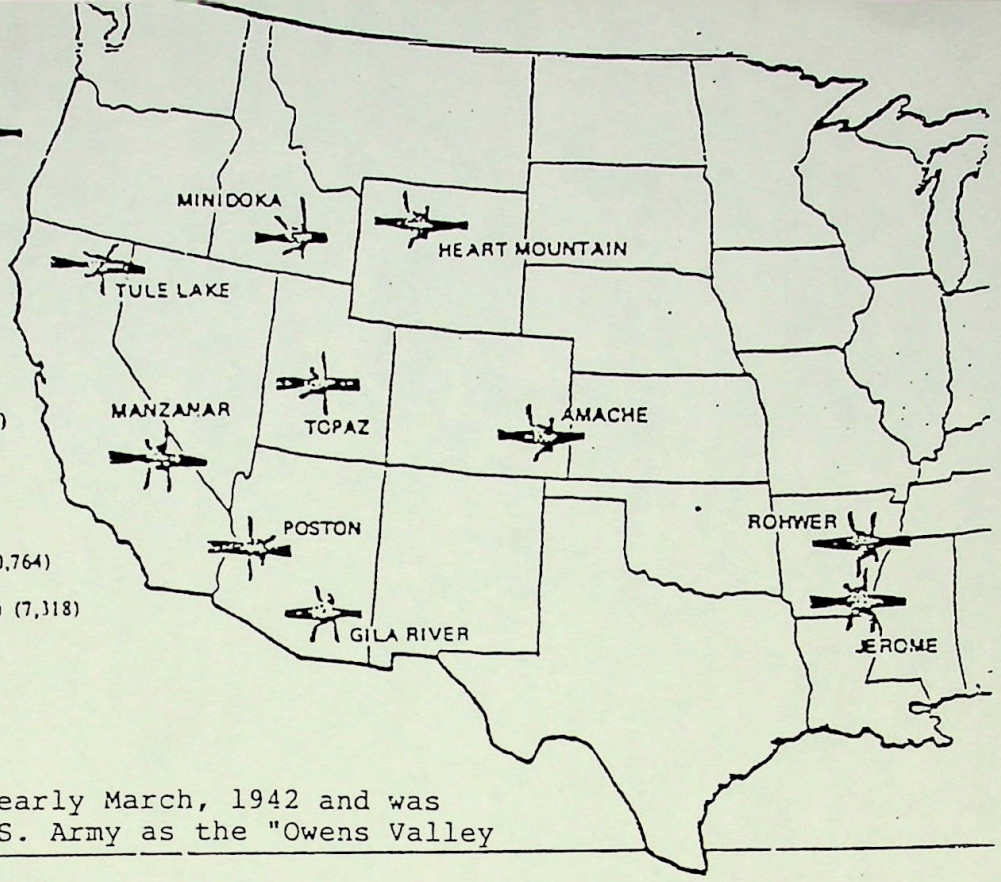
SHI NOMURA

INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. 93526

THE TEN WORLD WAR II "RELOCATION" CAMPS

(The maximum population is given for each camp along with the dates of its operation)

POSTON, ARIZONA (17,814)
5/8/42 to 11/28/45
TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA (18,789)
5/27/42 to 3/20/46
*MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA (10,046)
6/1/42 to 11/21/45
GILA RIVER, ARIZONA (13,348)
7/20/42 to 11/11/45
MINIDOKA, IDAHO (9,397)
8/10/42 to 10/28/45
HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING (10,764)
8/12/42 to 11/10/45
GRANADA, COLORADO (AMACHE) (7,318)
8/27/42 to 10/15/45
TOPAZ, UTAH (8,350)
9/11/42 to 10/31/45
ROHWER, ARKANSAS (9,475)
9/18/42 to 11/30/45
JEROME, ARKANSAS (8,497)
10/6/42 to 6/30/44



*Manzanar opened in early March, 1942 and was operated by the U. S. Army as the "Owens Valley Reception Center".

THE ASSEMBLY CENTERS

Name of Center	Dates	Peak Pop.
Puyallup, Washington (fairgrounds)	Apr. 28 to Sept. 12, 1942	7,390
Portland, Oregon (livestock expo. hall)	May 2 to Sept. 10, 1942	3,676
Marysville, California	May 8 to June 29, 1942	2,451
Sacramento, California	May 6 to June 26, 1942	4,739
Tanforan Racetrack (near San Francisco)	Apr. 28 to Oct. 13, 1942	7,816
Stockton, California	May 10 to Oct. 17, 1942	4,271
Turlock, California	Apr. 30 to Aug. 12, 1942	3,661
Salinas, California	Apr. 27 to July 4, 1942	3,536
Merced, California	May 6 to Sept. 15, 1942	4,508
Pinedale, California	May 7 to July 23, 1942	4,792
Fresno, California	May 6 to Oct. 30, 1942	5,120
Tulare, California	Apr. 30 to Sept. 4, 1942	4,978
Santa Anita Racetrack Los Angeles	May 7 to Oct. 27, 1942	18,719
Pomona, California	May 7 to Aug. 14, 1942	5,434
Mayer, Arizona	May 7 to June 2, 1942	245

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE INTERNMENT CAMPS

Fort Missoula, Montana
Lordsburg, New Mexico
Crystal City, Texas
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Livingston, Louisiana
Seagoville, Texas
Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, North Dakota

JAP HUNTING
LICENSES
ISSUED HERE
OPEN SEASON - NOW
NO LIMIT
JAP HUNTING
LICENSES
ISSUED HERE
OPEN SEASON - NOW
NO LIMIT

Ford Revokes Order That Confined Japanese-Americans

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Gerald Ford signed a proclamation Thursday terminating the executive order that led to more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans being confined in camps during World War II.

In a ceremony attended by leading Japanese-Americans, Ford said that Feb. 19 is the anniversary of a "very, very sad day in American history."

He said that on Feb. 19, 1942, Executive Order 9066 was signed and resulted in the uprooting of more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans "who were removed from their homes and placed in camps."

"We know now that that executive order was wrong and the Japanese-Americans were and are loyal," he said.

He said that although implementation of the order ceased to be effective after the war, because no formal statement was issued there was some concern that it could be invoked again.

Ford, in signing the proclamation, said he was calling on all Americans to resolve "that this kind of error shall never be made again."

He said that the proclamation was something that should have been done "a long, long time ago but it is done now."

In the proclamation, Ford said that in this bicentennial year of America there must be "an honest reckoning . . . of our national mistakes as well as our national achievements. We now know what we should have known then — not only was the evacuation wrong but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans," he said.

He noted their sacrifices and contributions to the well-being of America on the battlefield and at home.

The end for the "relocation camps" was actually begun late in 1944. At that time, Maj. Gen. H. Conger Pratt, the western defense command chief, said those determined loyal to the United States could return to their former homes in the coastal areas of California, Oregon and Washington.

Pratt said at the time that those to be resettled were found to be "either loyal or harmless."

"Existing military necessity does not justify control over American citizens who have been determined not to be potentially dangerous," he said.

But the move met with immediate opposition from residents of those states. Three days after Pratt issued his order, the California State Grange issued a statement calling the move "extremely dangerous and ill-advised" and pledged to use "all peaceable, but vigorous means, to prevent the return of the Japanese."

Much of that sentiment was allegedly due to concern that enemy spies had infiltrated the Japanese-American communities on the West Coast.

A report prepared by Texas Democrat Rep. Martin Dies, chairman of the special House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, published in January, 1944 charged that the Japanese "had detailed information on U.S. naval craft and military installations in Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, the Panama Canal Zone and Alaska.

"Japanese fishermen, operating 1,000 vessels from West Coast ports, were organizing into a fifth column, and Japanese settled in areas adjacent to defense plants and military installations," the report said.

The Dies report further charged the the Japanese military maintained offices in Los Angeles to "direct and organize espionage and propaganda."

And the same day of the report, American Legion commander Warren H. Atherton called for deportation of all Japanese nationals in the United States "as soon as possible" because "50 years of trial has proved that they can never be assimilated."

"Everyone suffered," says Imamoto, at home with her daughter Grace Noda. "A lot of people were worse off than I."

YOSHIKO IMAMOTO, AN INNOCENT VICTIM OF WARTIME FUROR, GETS AN OVERDUE APOLOGY—AND $20,000—FROM UNCLE SAM

The barbed-wire fences that imprisoned her have vanished, along with the hysteria that built them. But Yoshiko Imamoto, 93, will never forget the knock that signaled the beginning of her nightmare. On March 13, 1942, Imamoto, who had immigrated to the U.S. from Japan in 1918, answered the door of her Norwalk, Calif., home to find three FBI agents standing on her porch. "We need to check into a few things," one of the men said. Then, with barely time to pack a nightgown and a Bible, she was arrested and taken to jail.

Imamoto had committed no crime. But three months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, that hardly mattered. For the next two years, Imamoto and her family endured incarceration, humiliation and the loss of their jobs and property as part of the U.S. policy of Japanese internment during World War II. About 120,000 other American citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry suffered similar fates. For nearly 50 years, the wrongs of that shameful era went unredressed, and Imamoto, like many of the 60,000 former internees still living, clung to the stoicism reflected in the Japanese expression *shikata ga nai*—"it can't be helped." But last

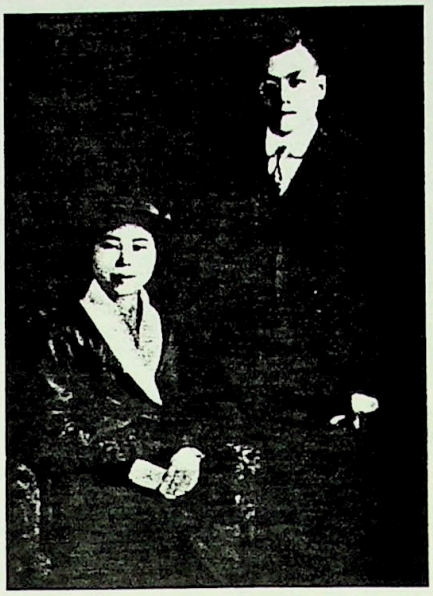
COURTESY NATIONAL ARCHIVES

◀ Camp Jerome in Arkansas was one of 10 used to intern people of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

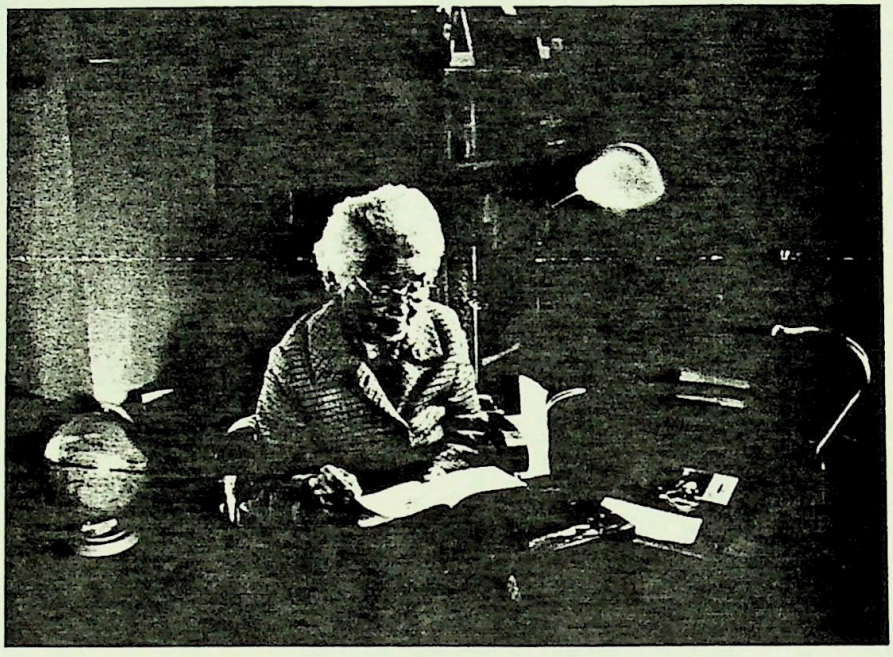
Photographs by Steve Smith/Onyx

SEQUEL

month the government finally started making amends. As part of a $1.25 billion package of reparations approved by Congress in 1988, the surviving internees began receiving one-time compensatory checks for $20,000—and, more important, a letter of apology from President Bush recognizing that "serious injustices were done to Japanese-Americans during World War II."



▶ After plans were made by mail, Yoshiko, a "picture bride," came to the U.S. and married Zenichi in 1918.



▼ Imamoto, reading her husband's internment diary, will split her check between her family and her church.

Sitting in her sunny, four-room home in Berkeley, Calif., Imamoto maintains her calm demeanor as she recounts a story typical of that troubled era. As a schoolteacher, she had been one of the first people arrested under President Franklin Roosevelt's February 1942 executive order authorizing the roundup. At the Terminal Island immigration center in San Pedro, Calif., where she had been taken shortly afterward, Imamoto learned that her husband, Zenichi, a principal, had been apprehended and sent to a relocation camp in New Mexico.

Yoshiko tried to fight despair by writing to her four daughters. Grace, then 22, a senior at the University of California, Berkeley; Lily, 21, a nurse in San Leandro; and Marion, 18, and Alice, 15, who were attending school and living at home alone. But in April the girls were also imprisoned—under an order requiring all people of Japanese ancestry in many parts of the West to turn themselves in. Two months later Yoshiko was reunited with them at the Santa Anita Racetrack, which had been converted to a detention center. Arrivals at Santa Anita found that some of the tiny horse stalls that would house them still had manure in them, and the smell of horses was stifling. "They had just slapped paint on the walls," recalls Alice, now 64, a pianist living in Kensington, Md. "You could still see the horsehair stuck there."

At Santa Anita, Yoshiko kept in touch with Zenichi by mail. He, in turn, wrote the family "letters that would make you cry," Yoshiko says. In the fall, after Yoshiko and her daughters were transferred to Camp Jerome in Arkansas, Zenichi was finally permitted to join them. The reason, the Imamotos believe, was young Alice's plaintive letters to government officials. "She wrote, 'If your father, who had done nothing wrong, were taken away when you were 15, how would you feel?' " says Yoshiko.

Life in the barracks at Camp Jerome was bleak. The family lived in a 20- by 25-foot room, with one bed and no other furniture. Some inmates committed suicide or died due to the harsh environment and inadequate medical care. But there were a few precious remnants of ordinary life: church on Sunday, schoolwork and sewing. One by one, as the war wound down and restrictions were relaxed, the daughters departed: Grace, Alice and Marion to attend college, and Lily to marry a Japanese-American Army intelligence officer in Minneapolis. In 1944 Yoshiko and Zenichi were moved to a camp in Rohwer, Ark. Yoshiko's sharpest memories of those months were the frequent funerals held for the internees' sons, volunteers who had died fighting in the 442nd Regiment—the segregated Japanese-American unit famous for its valor. "It seemed like we were having funerals all the time," Yoshiko sighs. "I couldn't look at the mothers' faces."

Finally, in 1944, Yoshiko and Zenichi were released. With no money and few options for work, they took jobs as servants for a doctor in Washington, D.C. From Grace they learned that the family home in California had been stripped bare by burglars. Nonetheless, after eight years in Washington, Yoshiko and her husband moved to Compton, Calif., to rebuild their lives as teachers. They moved to Berkeley in 1962, and Zenichi died in 1980.

Despite the official government acknowledgment that she and her family were seriously wronged, Yoshiko is not bitter. Though she worries that "Japanese may become disliked" because of the reparations payments, she says receiving the small brown envelope in the mail was "like a dream." But it was also a painful reminder of a tragic era. "The past: I can see those things in my mind's eye," she says. "But I try not to think of them very often. It was over 40 years ago."

—Charles E. Cohen, Nancy Matsumoto in Berkeley

THE EVACUATION OF THE JAPANESE DURING WORLD WAR II

In the spring of 1942, the government of the United States forced approximately 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the West Coast to leave their homes to enter concentration camps in desolate inland areas. Two-thirds of these were Nisei (NEE-say) or second generation, American citizens by birth. The rest were Issei (EE-say) or first generation, born in Japan and forbidden by American law from becoming citizens. This uprooting of an entire racial group happened during World War II when the U.S. was at war with Japan.

This almost incredible episode can only be understood in the historical context of the agitation and sentiment against Asian immigrants as they came to the U.S. beginning in the middle of the 19th century. From the start they were looked upon with great suspicion. There were many individuals and groups that were active and persistent in fostering anti-Asian feelings, particularly on the West Coast. The Oriental Exclusion Act was passed prohibiting Japanese immigrants from owning land. There were many other acts restricting the activities of the Japanese in the political, economic, educational and social arenas.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, provided impetus for the "final victory" for forces opposing the Japanese in America. Nevertheless, plans for a final solution were never that clear. Instead, the months after the Japanese attack and the ensuing declaration of war were troubled and confusing ones. The question of what was to be done with the Japanese in the U.S. can probably be best understood in the context of this confusion, since even today it is difficult to ascertain accurately the roles of various individuals, officials, and institutions in relation to the decision to evacuate the Japanese from the West Coast.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, selected enemy aliens, including 2,192 Japanese, were arrested by the FBI. Curfew regulations and other precautions were also instituted. These steps might have been sufficient for protective purposes, except in the light of the continued battle between Californians and the Japanese. The Hearst papers presented the issue vigorously; for example, the Los Angeles Examiner on December 16, 1941, led off with the headline, "Fifth Column Treachery Told," using a quotation from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, but ommtting the fact that Knox was discussing only rumors against the Japanese. The San Francisco Examiner picked up the cry, then the American Legion, then the chambers of commerce, then the farm groups, and finally the politicians--"all Japanese are traitors."

Evidence to the contrary was ignored. Bill Henry, conservative columnist for the Los Angeles Times, wrote on December 26, 1941:

> The FBI chief says that yarns about the dead Jap flyers with Mckinley High School (Honolulu) rings on their fingers, the stories of the arrows in the cane fields pointing toward Pearl Harbor, and the yarns about the Jap vegetable trucks blocking the roadway to Pearl Harbor that day are all unadulterated bunk.

But the rumors continued to fly and were picked up on a national level. On January 29, 1942, Henry McLemore, a syndicated Hearst columnist wrote:

UMOJA RESEARCH

> I am for the immediate removal of every Japanese on the West Coast to a point deep in the interior . . . let 'em be pinched, hurt, hungry . . . let us have no patience with the enemy or with anyone whose veins carry his blood. Personally, I hate the Japanese. And that goes for all of them.

Austin Anson of the Grower-Shippers Association in Salinas, California, writing in the Saturday Evening Post of May 9, 1942

> We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. They came into this valley to work, and they stayed to take over . . . If all the Japs were removed tomorrow, we'd never miss them . . . because the white farmer can take over and produce everything the Jap grows, and we don't want them back when the war ends either.

The Japanese 'handicaps' of race and nationality, compounded by social and legal discriminations, isolated ghetto lives, and the outbreak of war, were even too much for the spirit of American democracy and fair play. Very few caucasians really knew the Japanese; their general ignorance about this group helped to foster and maintain negative stereotypes. The range of those attacking the Japanese was truly remarkable--the American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the California State Grange, the leftist parties, and individuals such as California Attorney General Earl Warren and "liberal" columnist Walter Lippman, as well as the usual racists. The major newspapers in California kept up a constant attack and were joined by local and national magazines. Also as damaging to the future of the Japanese was the silence of the traditional liberal organizations. Only some Quaker groups and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) provided visible support.

On January 29, 1942, the first of a series of orders by the U.S. Attorney General, Francis Biddle, established security areas along the Pacific Coast that required the removal of all enemy aliens from these areas. On February 13, 1942, a West Coast congressioanl delgation wrote to President Roosevelt urging the immediate evacuation of all Japanese, whether aliens or citizens, from the West Coast states. On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which (1) designated military areas where military commanders could exclude persons, and (2) authorized the building of "relocation" camps to house those people excluded. This set the stage for the evacuation of the Japanese.

On March 2, 1942, General John L. DeWitt, then commander in charge of the Western Defense Command, issued an order to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry (defined as children with as little as one-eighth Japanese blood), from the Western half of the three Pacific Coast States and the southern third of Arizona.

On March 22, 1942, the first large contingent of Japanese, both aliens and citizens, were moved from Los Angeles to the Manzanar Assembly Center in California. Prior to this, there was initial governmental encourgement of voluntary movement away from the designated strategic areas, followed by an order on March 27 to halt voluntary emigration.

From then on, all evacuation procedures were controlled by the Army, and by August 7, 1942, the more than 112,000 West Coast Japanese had been removed from their homes. The evacuation proceeded in two stages--first into temporary assembly centers at such places as the Tanforan and Santa Anita racetracks in Californai , and then to more permanent camps (10 in all) under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority (WRA). The permanent camps were located in Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Arkansas, Colorado,

By November 3, 1942, the transfer from Army to WRA jurisdiction and from the temporary assembly centers to the permanent detention camps was complete.

* * * * *

The evacuation and imprisonment of the West Coast Japanese has left in its wake a very real threat to the freedom of ev-ery American citizen. A majority of the U.S. Surpreme Court by validating the evacuation orders establishing a precedent which, as dissenting Justice Robert H. Jackson pointed out, now "lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need." (Korematsu v U.S., 323 U. S. 214, 246, 1944).

This is a deep and vital concern that should weigh heavily upon all Americans who are committed to the survival of this country as a free, open and democratic society. Thus, hopefully some valuable lessons can be learned by a closer look at this unfortunate experience of the Japanses in America

For those interested in pursuing this subject further, the following reference are provided;

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Japanese activist for the Camp - they have now passed away.

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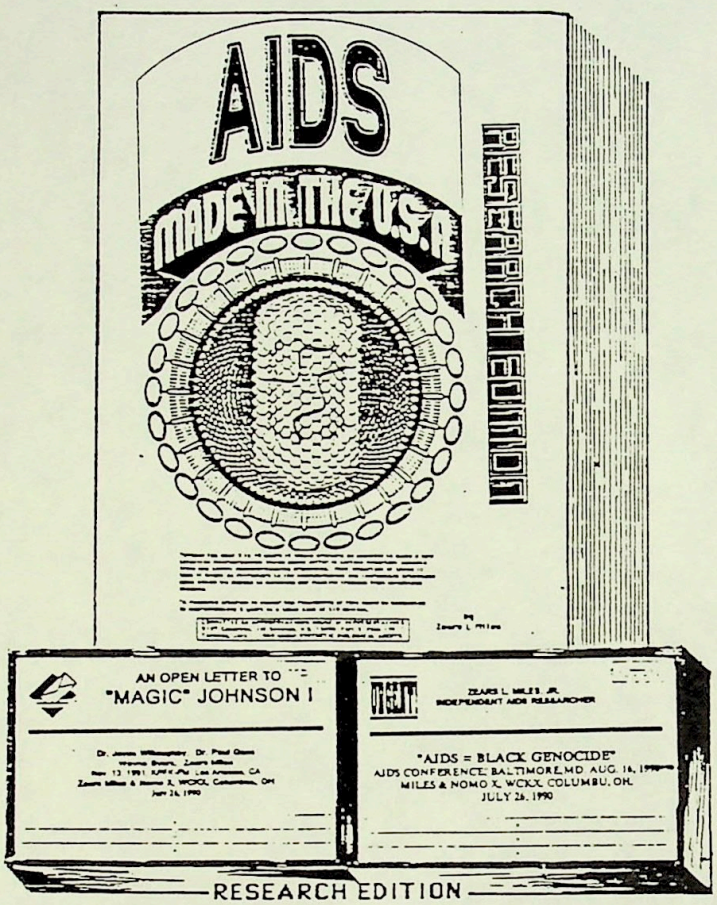
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